

## Daily Democrat

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### Southern Rights.

Some people have rights that are very material, which the secession of Kentucky may give them some chance to secure. They have property South, and debts due them in that region, which may all be confiscated or lost, if they don't get Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. They, moreover, owe large amounts North, that they can repudiate if a dissolution of the Union takes place. These are pocket reasons, and are very cogent. All comprehend this sort of Southern rights. Nature, the old philosophers said, abhorred a vacuum, and it is true now that human nature abhors a vacuum in the pocket. It is too much to expect of mankind generally that they will prefer their country and an empty pocket to revolution with a full one. The Bible says: "Where one's treasure is, there will his heart be also." These are the Southern Rights.

We have asked repeatedly what rights this Southern Rights party were contending for, that the means they proposed would secure, and have never been able to get an answer. The secessionists are too modest to point out the material and practical rights that they may get. They may get some of the debts due them South, and repudiate some they owe North. That is a good, substantial, comprehensible reason. We give this for their sake; they won't tell themselves; they are too modest.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, is getting slightly alarmed. He discovers a division growing up in the South. One party is for State Rights, and the other for Consolidated Government. This latter the said Brown is opposed to. He will submit to much until the fight is over; but he protests. Brown had as well subside on this point. A strong Government is needed in the Southern Confederacy during the war, and it will be needed when the war is over. If any State doesn't like it, it must secede, and then it will be coerced. In revolutions might makes right. All paper guarantees are swept away. Davis, Beauregard & Co. have only to stigmatize Democracy as Abolitionism, and for fear of the bugbear, the South will accept any institutions the military authorities give them. He that finds fault is a traitor and an Abolitionist, and not to be tolerated. How much better will the North be, if it may be asked. Will not be much, if the word must settle all dispute. Each side must have a strong Government, able to concentrate and use its resources of men and money. Each will have a dictator. They will hold power by necessity, and their successors by the grace of God. After the tragedy is over, it will be amusing to see a common secessionist hunting for his rights, which will all be summed up in the right to obey a master. The golden age of our history has terminated with 1860, and posterity will mark this generation as having wasted the glorious inheritance their fathers left them.

It is a fact that some of the most rampant secessionists were born and brought up in the North, or in foreign countries. They out-hered the native born Southern men in their detestation of Yankees. It is remarkable, too, that those who are most fierce for Southern Rights in most cases never owned negroes. They denounce as Abolitionists about three-fourths of the native-born Kentuckians who own slave property, because they will not consent to tear their country to pieces. It is a fact that most of the owners of slaves in this State are strong Union men, whilst most of the noisy Disunionists have no interest in them whatever. We challenge any one to look over the poll books of this country, for example, in which the subject is as fully understood as in any county in the State, and say if we do not state the fact. The slaveholder in this vicinity doesn't want Canada brought down to the Ohio river. Scarcely a week passes now in which fugitive slaves are not returned from the free States; but if the separation takes place, no such event will happen in all time to come. The secessionists can't throw dust in the eyes of the people of our border counties who have slave property. They see that all this clamor about rights is only to hide a sacrifice of a material, practical and valuable right they now have, and offer no compensation for it.

The secessionists are very sensitive about coercion. The word is a bugbear. They are very opposed to being coerced. They are very willing, indeed eager, to coerce other people. They have coerced most of the Southern States, silenced the Southern press, and waged a war of coercion to compel the majority to give up their Government. They are now engaged in coercing Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee into acquiescence in their Vandalian efforts to sacrifice their Government. A small faction are striving to coerce Kentucky into rebellion against the Federal Government. They will not let the State alone. They are simulating Tennessee to plunge into a crusade against Kentucky to gratify their ambition and revenge. The Union men of this State have waited long and patiently, until patience ceases to be a virtue. They ought to recollect that human nature had rather coerce than be coerced, and if we must be driven to the alternative, we shall choose the former rather than the latter. Tennessee has invaded our soil, robbed us of property, and if reports are true, taken the lives of our citizens. We can't wait always on crasy people, and it is time these outrages were stopped.

A story is told of Gurley, an irrepressible Congressman, from Cincinnati. It's not true, likely as not; but just as good as if it were true. He went to Manassas to see the exploits there. When the time for good running came, Gurley made for him, but found it had been decided before him.

He made toward another buggy, but the owner showed him off. Gurley drew off his boots, and took to his heels, and beat the man with his buggy to Washington. He made the best time on record. If Lordy had been on the ground he would, most likely, have outstripped Gurley. As it is, the latter made the best run.

The secessionists, it is said, have daily information from Washington, and it is almost impossible to prevent it. We guess they have no advantage in this Washington, probably, has daily information from Richmond. It is, perhaps, a little more open at Washington without detection. We are told, indeed, that the secessionists are unanimous; but we know a great deal better than that. Those who impose silence by terror may expect to be cheated; and these leaders South will find this unanimity they have produced by a system of terror will be a snare in the end. The Union men in Baltimore could have been silenced by a vigilant organized minority, although they are two to one, as the best judges think.

The following vote of the First District for Congressmen, in June last, was omitted, by an oversight, in our table of reference in Sunday's issue:

FIRST DISTRICT.	Trimble.	Burnet.
Callaway	335	420
Callaway	335	420
Callaway	335	420
Callaway	335	420
Callaway	335	420
Callaway	335	420
Callaway	335	420
Callaway	335	420
Callaway	335	420
Callaway	335	420

"Another bogus story." "By the issue comes we have another brilliant victory (!) reported." These are expressions used by the Courier in speaking of a dispatch from Jeffersonville. This is an addition to the several brilliant victories in Missouri which have been announced in the Courier.

Milton tells us that Satan, after having lied through Heaven and Hell and all over creation, met Sin at the gates of Hell, and broke out in the following strain:

"Thou infamous and most degraded wretch, thou creature of a truth and lie, thou who hast played the word that thou art, and I, thy father, an assassin of thee!"

Some editions of Milton do not contain this passage.

The report of the seizure of Mr. Nelson, on a charge of treason to the Confederate traitors, is confirmed by Tennessee papers. The Nashville Union and American states that he was arrested in Lee county, Virginia, on the 4th, taken to Abingdon, Virginia, under an escort of sixty men. He was supposed to be on his way to Washington to take his seat in Congress, which, as the Union men of Tennessee are out from all intelligence from the outer world, he supposed to be yet in session.

Two South Union Men.—It will be noticed from our columns, that the Hon. Samuel Lusk, formerly Circuit Judge, has been chosen in these perilous times to the Kentucky Senate from the counties of Garrard, Lincoln, and Casey. His son, Alex. Lusk, has also been elected to represent the county of Garrard. They are excellent and able men, sound and reliable in every sense of the word, and will do credit to the State, in the Legislature.

Wm. A. Martin, formerly a teacher in the Fifth Ward Public School, but late of Louisiana, was in the battle of Manassas, in the hottest part of the fight. He came out unscathed, as a bullet wound split in two on him. We are sorry to see our old associate is going backwards in intellect. Had he been as wise as before he left here, he would be as good a Union man as he was when he removed from Kentucky.

"One of the People" makes some suggestions that are worth reading. We believe that a few hundred of the people North and South could settle all this in a day, sensibly, without reticence on any side; but the people have let the power slip into abominable hands interested in not settling it. They will have to resume the power before it is settled.

The Army Worm.—We accidentally omitted to call attention to the excellent and humorous written article of our friend Charlie Page, upon the Army Worm, which appeared in our Sunday's edition. It is by far the most accurate, as well as the most pleasantly written account of that destructive plague, which has yet appeared, and will be read with pleasure and profit.

Bound for Richmond.—Mr. Fryer, who was the disunion candidate for Congress, arrived in our city yesterday, en route, it is said, for Richmond. Whether he was gone to look up Colonel Blanton Duncan or not, we cannot say, but we suppose he will be allowed safely to return.

The officers of the Confederate army had better not run into temptation. Kentucky is a State of the Union, and the laws of the United States will be enforced. Better keep out of danger. Tyler ran into a trap in Cincinnati the other day.

Gen. Lyon has been killed again. This is, we believe, the fourth time he has met with that trifling accident, according to secession accounts, and as he has thriven upon the previous ones, we judge he will do well under this one.

Major General Polk has issued an order discontinuing the trainees the Louisville and Memphis roads. The Clarksville and Memphis road is also discontinued. The Journal of Monday says:

There were about one hundred passengers detained at the Tennessee river on Friday awaiting conveyance North. The vigilance committee at Clarksville had telegraphed the committee at Memphis for an explanation, but had received no reply.

Southern Kentucky.—We have time and again called the attention of the people of the State to the action of mobs in Southern Kentucky. We do not believe that a tenth of the voters or of thinking persons of that portion of the State have any sympathy with these outrages; that while very many of them are Southern Rights, they are only few plunderers and thieves, who, in concerted bands, rob about that portion of Kentucky, devastating and threatening destruction and driving off good citizens without cause. We say that we believe an overwhelming majority of the people, even of that section, are for peace, but it is well known that an armed force of a hundred men hold in awe and dictate to a thousand unarmed, peaceful citizens. In the Journal of yesterday we find the following:

REBEL OUTRAGES IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY. A party of fifteen young men, between the ages of fifteen and twenty, arrived in this city on Saturday evening from the vicinity of Columbus, Ky. Four of the number are named Lushy and the other two are named Harp. These young men give a distressing account of the state of affairs in the vicinity of Columbus. On Sunday last an officer from the Southern camp at Union City visited the neighborhood of Columbus and warned ten families to leave within two hours. There was some hesitation on the part of the Union men, and they were called upon again before they could leave, and were warned that they could choose the alternative between hanging and leaving.

Mr. Busby, the father of two of the young men who arrived here, is an aged man, nearly blind, and has a family of six young children. In addition to that, he has a large herd of cattle, and a vast amount of business unsettled. He was forced, however, to gather together hastily whatever he could, and, with his family, was driven to leave his home. There is no accusation whatever against the individuals thus driven from their homes, save that they entertain Union sentiments. The young men alluded to, who arrived here on Saturday evening, had a sad experience on their travels to this city. Their feet were blistered, their clothes torn, and their flesh lacerated. They were forced to travel at night and lie by during the day, in order to avoid scouting parties of secessionists, many of whom they encountered on their way. The party left this city yesterday for Shelby county, where they have relatives.

Cannot something be done to protect the people of Southern Kentucky? Are they to be powerless and down-trodden by mob violence and sustained by the Tennessee troops? Our Governor is prompt in all movements against Union men—cannot he now do something to protect Union men and Southern Rights men from lawless mobs in that section of the State? Cannot that vile vigilance committee be somehow suppressed in time to prevent the citizens in that section of Kentucky from engaging in open warfare?

C. Spooner committed suicide in Cincinnati on Sunday. He seems to have been an agent from the Southern States. He effected his purpose by taking the bedding and slats from the bedstead, which he had tipped up at the head, and to the rail under the head board he attached a strap, which had been used as a trunk fastener. Having detached the castors and braced the bedstead with a chair and the slats to prevent its rolling, so that it was thoroughly fixed, he mounted a chair, and, suspending himself, he must have sprung heavily in a kneeling position, for, upon examination, his neck was found to be broken. It is supposed that the fatal act was committed shortly after four o'clock in the morning. Upon the table was found a note addressed to C. Spooner, Bridgeport, Connecticut. It was as follows:

"Dear Brother: Take care of my wife and daughter; and there was a postscript, 'Notify my son of this event.'"

In his pocket book was found \$117, and he had three gold watches in his possession and a handsome fancy box, containing, it is said, some presents intended for his family.

Among a mass of papers was a document bearing the seal of the Mayoralty of New Orleans, indorsing Mr. J. Spooner as a good and trustworthy citizen; also a letter in French, stamped with the French Consular seal, and addressed to the French Ambassador at Washington. The following, too, from the Secretary of Lord Lyons, will, we think, speak for itself:

BRITISH LEGATION, Washington, July 27, 1861.  
Sir: I am desired by Lord Lyons to thank you for your letter and the documents; the letter will be duly forwarded by our messenger to England.

His Lordship is much obliged for your offer of coming to Washington, but will not trouble you to do so, as he has nothing at this moment to commend to you.

Your humble servant,  
To J. SPOONER. S. MONSON.

Condition of Things in East Tennessee. ALBANY, CLINTON COUNTY, KY., August, 1861.

Gentlemen: I have for the first time in my life seen men driven from their homes and property in my native State, old Tennessee, where the freedom of speech and of the press have always been allowed when our star-spangled banner waved over her soil. But I suppose it is no more than we may expect under the rattle-snake. I was raised in Tennessee, and have always been loyal to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and I, like thousands of others, have left her and fled to Kentucky, where the stars and stripes still wave in triumph over all opposition.

I will now state to you the condition of thousands of loyal citizens in Tennessee. They have had to leave their homes, their property, and all that is dear to them, and come over here and join the army of the United States to get help to fight back to their homes about 160 of the brave boys of Tennessee county left here this morning for headquarters, and there are hundreds of others who will soon follow them, where they expect to get arms to defend their wives, who, in some cases, are cruelly beaten, and in others made to fall upon their knees and pray for an hour, because their husbands and sons have escaped the hands of the treacherous villains. Many good and loyal citizens are taken by the mob and made to swear to protect their villainous Confederacy, and where they refuse they are beaten with the swords of the traitors and held as prisoners of war. At the late election, an old gentleman in Overton county, who could not read, was asked what he gave the vote for. He would vote. He answered, for the Union candidates. They took his ticket and wrote "For Lincoln" on the top and gave it to him, and he voted. One Capt. Hill and one John Little then gave him a notice by which he was to stand on the following day, and this same Capt. William A. Hill drew

his revolver and said he should not vote. The brave young fellow told him the only way he could prevent it was to shoot him down. The Captain failed to shoot, and he voted, and started forthwith to join the army, with the motto, "Liberty or death!"

If the Government does not arm us and send us some help, we must suffer dreadfully. If the Union men were well armed, they would soon redeem old Tennessee. I assure you we have the majority in Tennessee, but the course they are taking with us is driving many to acknowledge the justice of the rebel cause. The sooner we get arms the better it will be for us and our country.

Please publish this and let the good people of Kentucky know our condition.  
Yours,  
A UNION MAN.

To the Citizens of Louisville. Owing to causes now in operation for thirty years, and thoroughly known, not only to every citizen of these States, but to educated minds all over the civilized world, a hostility between the two sections of our once glorious country has been developed into civil war. The school-room, the parlor, the pulpit, the press, the stump and the grog shop have all taught the present generation to hate, if not the South, at least its institutions and its social life; while on the other hand, a like course has been pursued by the South against the North.

In this State of affairs, a President was elected by a purely sectional vote of those who had proclaimed for years the irrepressible conflict with the power and energy of government, this President and his advisers are now prosecuting this irrepressible conflict, by all the means attainable, to war of conquest over those who received the contents of the criminal hands of Congress, and of the Supreme Court, and the land, vouchsafed by a Constitution, whose words are almost written in the blood of our progenitors, have already been spilt. The courts, once the refuge of all just men, are now powerless. The rights of the citizen in his daily walks of life, and his barge has been laid upon commerce ever since the States were loyal to the Federal Government has been again and again derided. The poor of last year are now starving by hundreds, and when winter comes on must starve by thousands. In the face of all these things, the Government is now taxing the South, a direct tax is levied upon the North, and our houses must be sold to meet it. And all this is to carry out the idea of this irrepressible conflict.

A few men in the North and a like number in the South, are now engaged in the plumbings of thirty-two millions of people to gratify their personal ambition or vanity.

The Constitution clearly and plainly points out the rights of each section, and each should be satisfied with its conditions and provisions. If we cannot do this, the people, the source of power, come together without party or personal distinctions, with out party malice or embittered animosity, and set to work to amend the Constitution. "The Constitution must be amended." A National Convention must be called, and the way our difficulties must be adjusted by Reason, and not by the sword. Should they refuse, would it be better to sacrifice the lives of a few leaders on either side, and give our country to the hands of a few ignorant, choosing, or to let them stand and sacrifice a million of our lives and all our property for some putative benefit to us, which may exist only in their minds?

Shall we have a Peace Meeting and expect our country to be saved? Will our leaders on the peace speak out for peace, or shall we of the oppressed people go unrepresented by them?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

MESSRS. HANNEY, HUGHES & CO. Gentlemen: I cannot resist the dictates of duty, that urge me to address you these few lines. Our victory throughout the State is glorious and complete, and can but exert a most beneficial influence on our national affairs, if it only be allowed to produce legitimate objects. The special to the New York Herald, in the dispatches of the 7th, from Washington, in your daily of the 8th inst., was, indeed, in some respects, news to the Union men of at least this part of Kentucky, and it gave me great pleasure to see the prompt correction you gave to said dispatch. I allude to the telegraphic dispatch that stated "there are, at this moment, 10,000 organized Union men in Kentucky only awaiting the accomplishment of this victory (the Union victory of Monday last) at the ballot-box, to take the field and drive the rebel forces out of Kentucky and Tennessee, &c." I am equally glad to see this erroneous piece of news corrected by an editorial in the Daily Journal of to-day, by your timely and able editor of this morning, on the true meaning and significance of our victory, and of Kentucky's position, gives me more real satisfaction than anything I have seen for some time. It is, I presume, and therefore, well-timed correction of most dangerous misconception of the real meaning of what Kentucky has said and done, and of what she intends to do, and give our country, as you say, a new lease on last Monday, given that she will not speedily change her wise and prudent course in regard to the lamentable complications that surround her. She has simply, for the third time, given another place to a position of revolution, against the justice, the wisdom, the humanity, and the statesmanship of her policy, in regard to the perils that have, and still threaten us, with universal ruin. Let our mission be understood, or the significant meaning of our voice be misinterpreted by outsiders, who cannot understand our condition, and who, if they did, would not be scrupulous to conserve the highest and best interests of our people. In my judgment, Kentucky is now safe, if those who are chosen as representatives are not, by strange influences, led astray from the path she has so nobly marked out for herself—the path of loyalty and of neutrality. Not that neutrality that would deny our Constitutional obligations, and place us in a position of revolution, against the very Government we profess to love. Nor yet, that loyalty which would require of us, as a State, to contribute in every possible way, to the prosecution of the war, and to yield a free and unqualified consent and approbation to every step and measure of those who are, for the time being, at the head of the Government. However strangely our present peculiar position may appear, in the eyes of our Northern sister States, we are very fully justified in our course, and that the time is not far distant, when the sober judgment of them all, will undoubtedly approve what we have done, and accord to the same the same which they may claim for themselves. At present, we must rest contented with this hope, until time, the great solvent of all human problems, shall have demonstrated the justice or impropriety of that course. We trust and hope that the Administration may not interfere with our position, as, in your language, "we assure the Government that it is had policy to interfere with the cherished wishes of the State in this respect."

Accidental Homicide.—We learn that Joshua Woods, of Garrard county, received a mortal wound on Friday, the 24th instant, at the camp-ground near Bryan's river, in the hands of the rebels. Woods was a brave and noble man, and was engaged in a social conflict, when the former fell on one of the tent-poles, which caused his pistol to discharge its contents into the breast of Mr. Wood, who was seated near by, causing his death on the following day.

Nicholsville (Ky.) Democrat.

Later from Cairo. (Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.) CAMP DEFEAT, CAIRO, Aug. 10.—Parties down from Cape Girardeau report everything quiet there, and no sign of attacking rebels.

On Wednesday night, however, they had another bright fight. Some secession families pretended to have received a warning to leave the place on that night, as the Unionists were to be assaulted. The pickets were extended and the guard doubled, but nothing came off. Colonel Marsh is strong enough, though, and no uneasiness is felt for his command.

There was an unfortunate occurrence last night on the line of the picket guard. The detail of the 9th Missouri stumbled against one of the outer posts, and thinking each other enemies, the two squad simultaneously fired killing two and wounding three.

Col. David Bayles is the commandant of the two regiments that came down to reinforce Col. Marsh's position, the day of our leaving. You need have no further fear for the safety of the pickets.

Two and a half casualties occurred on Tuesday, one resulting in death. Corporal Niece of Company F, 9th Regiment, while drilling their newly elected Orderly, was shot through the head and instantly killed.

Niece was fronting the Orderly, giving the commands for firing. At the word "fire," the leveled gun (not known to be loaded) sent a ball through Niece's head, entering his brains in every direction.

The other accident happened in the 12th regiment. A member of one of the companies, coming off guard, threw his loaded gun, lying down in the tent, his own cousin, trying to correct the test, ran over the contents of the criminal hands of Congress, and of the Supreme Court, and the land, vouchsafed by a Constitution, whose words are almost written in the blood of our progenitors, have already been spilt.

About 1 o'clock Thursday night, the town was thrown into the wildest excitement by the report and thunders of the big guns at the fort.

Everybody was awake and up in less than no time, thinking, of course, that Pillow and his angelic crew were upon us. The night was pitch dark, and one went stumbling about in all sorts of proximity to one's neighbors.

The guns kept blazing away, and nobody outside the guard lines could get information of the object of the shooting. It came later and was reviewed about 6 miles down the river. The boats were found to contain time and hoop poles, and without crew or steersmen, were floating on towards the land of Dixie.

They have been lying for two or three weeks just about where they are, the Ohio, and their owner, thinking in the darkness of the night to escape the vigilance of the lookout, had hoped to get them safe through to some Southern market.

And the best of it is that the boats are known to be the property of a certain Hon. Mr. Kellogg, the Representative in the Illinois Legislature from the county of Washington. The Hon. Mr. Kellogg must make another trip, and the next time he had better put on his armor.

A special to the New York World says: In order to prevent the rebels from having communication with Washington, the market men from Virginia are not allowed to enter the city. The bridges across the Potomac are impassable except at certain times for Government purposes.

A special to the New York Times says that Prince Napoleon's experience at Manassas was not such as to create a very favorable opinion of the rebels or their cause. His opinion of the rebels is as follows: "General Beauregard has very much more, much more than many people run after him with much noise. I have not a very high appreciation of him. He is a brave man, but I have not much of a gentleman. Gen. Johnston is a very quiet and unassuming man, but brave, and I think a fine officer. You can tell that by his looks; but my impression of the troops is very bad."

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WASHINGTON, August 11.—The Secretary of War has sent a letter to General Butler, in reply to his communication regarding the disposition of fugitives. The letter, after discussing the matter pretty fully, concludes by saying that the circumstances it seems quite clear that the substantial rights of loyal masters are still best protected by receiving such fugitives as well as those of disloyal masters into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organization and such occupations as circumstances may suggest or require. Of course a record should be kept showing the name and description of the fugitive, and such facts as may be necessary for a correct understanding of the circumstances.

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commissary supplies and stores there is no deficiency, but on the contrary, our troops are satisfied with the treatment and attention they receive from the Government officers of this department.

Telegraphic News. New York, August 11.—The Times says: Our correspondent on board the steamer Brooklyn, off the mouth of the Mississippi, gives some interesting information relative to the condition of affairs at New Orleans, derived from a deserter of the rebel army, who made his escape down the Mississippi. He reached the vessel in safety after a most remarkable trip.

The city, according to his account, is in a fearful condition of terrorism, caused by bands of out-throat soldiers stationed there, who are in a most complete state of demoralization, and commit acts of the basest nature. Houses are broken up, families broken up, and men had been threatened with the direst vengeance unless their wants were supplied. Provisions of every kind were very scarce and consequently very high, and many of the poorer portions of the community were suffering terribly.

Notwithstanding the apparent unanimity of the people on the question of Secession, there is a strong Union element under the surface, which only awaits the proper opportunity to make itself known and terribly potent. The man from whom this information was received confirms the reports which have heretofore reached us relative to the plan for the destruction of the Brooklyn and other floating batteries.

WASHINGTON, August 10. Special to the New York Tribune.—Garibaldi has tendered his services to the Federal Government through the American Consul at Genoa and Secretary Seward. His offer has been accepted, and the rank of Major-General is tendered to him. Mr. Bigelow, late editor of the New York Evening Post, has been appointed Consul to Paris.











